

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1883.

No. 23.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Hrabov, April 6, 1883.

Mail is expected to night from the east. Weather fine, thermometer 32° above zero and snow going fast.

Two catholic priests passed here last night on their way to Edmonton.

Hon. Mr. McPherson, Mr. McDowell and Stewart passed here yesterday on their way to Ottawa on railway business.

Freighters are laying up on the side of the South branch waiting to get over the river. The snow is four feet on the ice.

A mail is passed by here this morning bound for Victoria to go about the timber limits that Victoria has in that neighbourhood.

BATTLEFORD, April 6, 1883.

Weather very fine and snow disappearing rapidly.

C. Carson and party arrived from the east on 4th and left for Edmonton next morning.

MAIN street is now very dry now.

Mr. McPherson arrived from Red Deer crossing on Tuesday last.

RV. D. C. SANDERSON has been appointed an issuer of marriage licenses.

T. HENDERSON, late of Little Mountain settlement, moved into town on Wednesday last.

W. M. OGILVIE, D.L.S., arrived from the end of his tour near the Athabasca river on Monday last.

WALTER's ferry scow was taken out of the ice and hauled up the river so as to be out of harm's way on Monday last.

C. SANDERSON has sold the south-west quarter of section 34, township 53, range 24 west, to Mr. Burns, of McArthur's survey party.

The Winnipeg Times notices the arrival of Messrs. Leduc and Maloney in Winnipeg, and speaks hopefully of the establishment of a government land office at this place at an early day.

W. J. KAV has sold his claim on the south-east quarter of section 21, township 53, range 24 west, to J. R. BRENTON. The claim adjoins Turnip lake, and has on it a house and a small field fenced and broken.

The first prairie fire of the season started on the south side of the river on Saturday of last week. It is not known over which country. The winds of fire being allowed to run during the whole of this month, but, whatever sets it must stand all damages.

DAN NOYES came down from the pliny at the White Mud on Saturday last. He had 3,000 logs from 12 to 24 feet in length, on the bank of the river, and were all expected to get out a thousand more. Sieghart was still good in the woods, but the plain was bare. The teams delivered from 79 to 90 logs per day on the bank.

McLAREN on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock with seven bags of mail material in good condition, but no express. He left on Thursday morning at eight, with 610 through and 117 way letters. The express master new at Battleford will be by ordinary conveyance-day. A. Bellinger, proprietor, is expected to arrive with the next mail.

H. SWINFORD, secretary of the Winnipeg & Western transportation company writes to Mr. W. L. WOOD that as the ice leaves the river the North West will make a through trip to Edmonton and the company will warrant him to keep on that route all summer. The company hope to run a weekly line to Prince Albert and to points further up if business will warrant. If water keeps up the company will probably try all the freight that comes after the 1st of May. A general of clerks will be kept who will be able to do their work satisfactorily to all concerned.

MARCH is usually supposed to be the stormy month, but the one just past has been anything but that. From beginning to end the weather has been clear and there has been snow which was upwards of three feet deep on the level in the beginning of the month disappeared altogether except where it was drifted among bushes or around fences, and without leaving a trace of any consequence.

The cooler weather of the month has allowed the water to drain off, so that there is every prospect of the ground being in good condition for farming operations at an early date. It was the opinion of most that when snow began to go off early, the soil would have had to wait later on in the season but so far this has not been the case. This spring has taught, as indeed many other seasons have, but in a different way, that in this district it is impossible to foretell the weather with any certainty even for a day.

We are indebted to Mr. T. S. Stobbing, formerly of Edmonton and now of Regina, for a copy of the first number of the Regina Leader. The Leader is a large twenty-eight column paper, published weekly, in Regina, and in the interest of that paper, by Nicholas Flanagan, editor, author of "The Great Northern," Mr. Davin belongs to the first rank of Canadian journalists. The Regina people must be congratulated on having secured his assistance in boozing their town. The paper has a good advertising list, and gives a full account of local and general news. Its strong point, however, is, as may be supposed, in its editorial columns. In its introductory editorial it avows itself a supporter of the Canadian government, but says, "the supporter of a party which is not well written has never understood a tool," and thinks it inconsistent with his party allegiance to point out "what might seem the mistakes of political friends." That is the Leader may be counted on to oppose wrong no matter by whom it is being perpetrated.

Mr. McPherson writes that the crew of the five Saskatchewan steamers were to leave Winnipeg by rail on the 9th of March. They were to be all ready to leave Cumberland as soon as the ice was out, and were to be given a free passage. They expected to be able to return to Grand Rapids in time to meet the first late boat. Capt. Davis, the new manager, will visit Edmonton with a view of informing himself as to the country and the volume of traffic to follow. The men who assumed Mr. Clegg's position have no difficulty in forwarding freight during the coming season. There is likely to be considerable immigration to Edmonton during the coming year. A party of lumbermen about 1st of April, and Real estate business is dull in Winnipeg, but there is a great boom in Lake of the Woods mining stock. The past has been the most severe winter ever known in Manitoba. The air is thicker and the snow deeper than ever before. If spring should come on suddenly there is great danger of a flood similar to that of last year.

PIERRE LAVALLIER who was trading from Red Deer forks to Blackfoot and Calgary during the greater part of the winter arrived from the forks with Donalson and family on the 1st of February. The crust was still so bad in that neighborhood that he travelled over it with carts. The crust extended south to Fort Macleod and extended west to Cypress Hills. The value of the Nose creek this side of Calgary dead cattle were lying thick, and the living cattle and horses were miserably poor. On the hillsides the ends of the grass could be seen above the crust but the lower parts of the grass in the bottoms were buried in snow. The cattle came into the Nose creek valley because it afforded shelter and as there was a great deal of ice in it many of them slipped and fell into the water. Some got up again, while others lay there. The feed cattle supplied from Calgary to the Indians at Blackfoot crossing were so poor that some of them died on the way down. They could have wintered much better had they been sent to the south. Some distance below the crossing Mr. Lavallier tracked a herd of buffalo going south but he saw no buffalo in the whole region.

No limestone ledges or quarries have yet been found in this region, boulders are along banks and in the river bottoms, and creeks. The limestone is only supply is short. Through search of the banks of the river has yet been made for limestone ledges but it is altogether probable that such exist. G. Anderson, of the mine's flat, about ten miles from the river, has a stone cutter, erecting boulders for a lime kiln from the stone in front of the flat, finds that many of them have the appearance of being broken off a larger mass and not having travelled very far, as the corners are much worn. They are white, yellowish and white with a thin layer of blue varnish on them. The blue varnish is much the hardest and makes the best lime. The white is frequently very porous and in some of the stones the pores are full of coal tar. This is also sometimes found in the chisel of the same kind of stone. This would seem to show that tar springs exist on this river as well as on the Athabasca, and not very far up. The tar must come out of the bank in the limestone, and the boulders are probably the only other will be also. Whatever may be the value of the tar there is no doubt of its existence. It is probable that the reason neither the limestone nor tar have been noticed is that the soft clay banks keep falling down and cover the ledges of rock wherever they would otherwise be apparent.

In prairie is very prevalent among the horses in this vicinity. It generally takes the form of a swelling in the neck or under the jaw. Horses taken with the disease lose flesh very rapidly, but it is not generally fatal, unless the animal is starved to death. The matter is discharges. This lessens the disease and the horse generally recovers. It is recommended to poultice the hardest part of the swelling as first noticed to bring it to a head, then lance it and bind it either by exerting him violently, by making him inhale the smoke of burnt leather or of steaming hay.

EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT: That portion of territory comprised in the following group of townships is located by the outside boundaries of the outer boundaries of the group, West of the fourth principal meridian: Range 52, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 22, townships 52, 54 and 55; range 23, townships 52, 53, 54 and 55; range 24, townships 52, 53, 54 and 55; range 25, townships 52 and 55, and such portions of ranges 23 and 54 as may not be included in the Indian reserve known as "Michel's barrens." Range 25, townships 52 and 55, and such portion of fractional township 53 as may not be included in the above named Indian reserve. This will include the settlements from Rivière Qui-Barre on the west to a point below the mouth of the Bow river, a distance of six miles, or 44 miles in length and from a point six miles north of Edmonton to the most northern point of a staircase of six miles on the north of the Sturgeon river settlement. The greatest portion of the land is owned by the Indians and are mentioned as being included 32 and 34 miles are mentioned as being included in both electoral districts, while 53 in both ranges is to some reason or other left out. It is quite possible, however, that this is a misprint. It is a matter of very little consequence of 53 is at 42 and 33 in both ranges are situated in the Beaver hills and range have not a single resident in or near them.

DONALD McLAREN got back from Red Deer forks on Thursday. He left here on the 1st of March, and the trip took him 16 days, occupied fifteen of which time was spent in getting the freight for the last two weeks, miles. He was expected to get the last two weeks, miles. The oxen that he had there then. The oxen were in good order, having wintered over, were in poor condition, at Vermillion creek, about forty miles from the nose, the edge of the woods, the party killed five grizzly bears, an old she one, weighing about 300 pounds, and four cubs. The bears were first noted playing near the mouth of their hole. They ran inside at the first alarm and were shot as they were coming out. They were shot and the dogs followed them by the men on the trail. The trail was very good, but not quite equal to 300 miles. The dogs were first noted playing about 120 miles this side of the forks with 14 loaded sledges loaded with freight for J. A. McPherson & Co. They were running on the ice at the forks when McLaren was there, and horses were sometimes breaking through. Guess were seen on the 9th of March. McLaren left on the 22nd of March after having loaded up on jumpers for the trip, some 16,000 pounds. He passed McPherson's and Fielder's traps about 150 miles out from the forks, and arrived at Battle river on the 25th.

The freight left at the edge of the woods. The freight, winter, to the amount of 12,000 pounds, privated at Battle river about the same time, and was being brought along for Messrs. McPherson & Co. and it arrived about noon afternoon. The freight now on the trail, after having loaded up on jumpers between Red Deer forks and Battle river will probably come from the latter point. The freight will be carried on sledges pulled by carts. The goods the snow was still from a edge of the woods the snow was still from a foot or eighteen inches in depth, with a head load which carried the horses and loads without making a dint in it, on the return trip. The loaded sledges were on the ice three days in the snow as it was the first clear day since Moose Jaw during the latter part of the winter it was probable that he would have to go on to the latter place, 100 miles east of Swift Current, for his loads.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the School Fund are hereby requested to pay the amounts subscribed as soon as possible either to M. McCauley or J. C. Cameron.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbidden to trespass on my land, the southwest quarter of section 21, township 23, range 24 west of 4th principal meridian, which I have recently purchased from W. McKay. JOHN BIGENTON.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—About eight miles from town, on the Victoria rail, and twenty acres enclosed. Ten acres broken and twenty acres fenced. Small house and stable. Apply to MCKAY & BLAKE, Real Estate Agents.

## NOTICES.

SEASIDE and other libraries for sale at THE BULLER'S office.

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES. Both coarse and fine, at Frank Oliver's. FOR SALE.—Lots 90 and 91, corner of Victoria avenue and Second street, on the H.B.C. Co. reserve. Apply to A. DUNLOP, BULLER'S office.

FOR SALE.—Farm, about five miles from town, north side; also grain, horses and implements. Apply to J. KNOWLES, at the H.B.C. steam mill.

FARM FOR SALE—within three miles of city limits, with twenty acres broken and forty acres more fenced, house, stables, root house, well, etc.—CHEAP. Apply at the BULLER'S office.

WARNING.—All parties are forbidden to trespass on our claims, recently purchased from J. & R. Wright, lots 32, town ship 53, range 23.—ANDREW COGHLAN, THOS. MEARON.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith, and save expenses as I intend to leave for the cast shortly and must have money. T. SMITH.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late Mr. John Young are hereby requested to pay to him the amount of their accounts to me at once. Mr. Young having confirmed me in possession of the books. S. D. MULKINS.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith, and save expenses as I intend to leave for the cast shortly and must have money. T. SMITH.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Canadian parliament for an act to incorporate the society of Missionary Oblates of the North-West Territories. V. GRANDIN, Bishop of Alberta.

NOTICE.—Pay presents up on fees application pending la sacre audience du parlement d'Ottawa pour incorporer la congregation des Missionnaires Oblats du territoire du Nord-Ouest. V. GRANDIN, Episcop de St. Albert.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—It is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the undersigned, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Survey.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the South and Hudson Bay railway company will apply to the Dominion parliament, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company, by fixing the starting point of the said railway, extending the same, for construction, and completing the same, and for other purposes. Toronto, January 16th, 1883. A. BOUTLBE, solicitor for applicants.

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

## WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY AND EVERY SATURDAY.

At 2:30 o'clock p.m., at McKay & Blake's office, H.B.C. Co. reserve.

## TERMS: CASH.

G. A. BLAKE,  
Auctioneer.

**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the offices, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—\$1.00 per column, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 7, 1883.

#### C. P. R. LANDS.

Some very interesting correspondence has recently been laid on the table of the house of commons relating to the land allotted and to be allotted to the syndicate. The letters consist of demands made by the syndicate upon the government, and the concessions of the latter thereto.

Demand number one was dated March 14th, 1882, and was a request that all odd sections within the railway belt east of the 104th meridian should be handed over to the syndicate at once for sale. These sections were at once reserved, but they were not allowed to be sold by the syndicate until they were earned, a most remarkable instance of the demands of the syndicate not being obeyed to the letter and at once.

Demand number two was dated October 23rd, 1882, or rather the accession to the demand was dated then. The syndicate had come to the conclusion that as the land in the 48 mile belt from Winnipeg to Calgary would not contain in the odd sections more than 11,000,000 acres, or rather less than half the amount of their total land grant, instead of taking the rest of the grant along branch lines to be built in the future as the charter provided for, they preferred taking half the grant, 12,500,000 in a block in a certain section of country, and asked that the odd sections in this region be reserved at once. This was agreed to, and on the 23rd of October already mentioned an order in council was passed reserving from sale all the odd numbered sections between the 52nd and 54th degrees of latitude and the 104th and 106th of longitude, or the allotment of the sections to be a matter of chance, subject to the government and the company, from time to time as the line was finished. This block includes all the country in the vicinity of the forks of the Saskatchewan, and the town of Prince Albert is about the centre of its western boundary. The amount of land in this area after deducting H.B.C. and school lands, is about 35,000,000 acres, which will give 19,000,000 acres or the odd sections. The difference between 12,500,000 and 19,000,000, or 6,500,000 acres, will be the amount the company may reject out of the block as interior, so that they will not be compelled to take anything but first-class land.

The next item on the list is something of a stumper. The company represented that in the 48 mile belt from Winnipeg to Calgary not more than 5,000,000 acres are available in the odd sections; it may be assumed on account of the unfertile nature of the soil. Also that a great deal of the land within the province of Manitoba is already out of the hands of the government and in those of squatters, settlers and others, and therefore the company cannot get their amount of land within the 48 mile belt. They therefore ask that all odd sections between the C.P.R. line and the boundary from the Red River to the Dirt hills, west of Moose Jaw creek, be allotted to them. This, after a little kicking on the part of the government, was also allowed to the letter.

Other matters which amount to little of themselves beyond showing the strength of the syndicate and the weakness of the government, were also alluded to in the correspondence, and in every instance the government yielded to the syndicate.

When the bargain with the C.P.R. Co. was first made and the clause allowing the company to reject any sections in the belt allotted to them that they might think unfit for settlement inserted the greatest enemies of the scheme never suspected that any such wholesale rejection as the one above mentioned would be made. Had anyone hinted at the time that the company would deliberately and knowingly build through the least fertile part of the country, then surely the greater part of the land through which they had built, and demand the vacant odd sec-

tions within the old province of Manitoba instead of those around Swift Current creek or Medicine Hat, and that the government would accede to their request, the supporters of the bargain would have laughed him to scorn. Such a thing would mean trickery on the part of the honorable gentleman of the syndicate, and weakness on the part of the mighty and all-protecting government, both of which were of course impossible, and yet it has all come to pass.

The request of the company to have 19,000,000 acres reserved to them in the vicinity of Prince Albert, out of which they are to have the privilege of culling 12,500,000 acres, that is rejecting one-third of the whole—is magnificent in check, and altogether contrary to the bargain made in the beginning, and yet it also has been acceded to. And of course if when the land within this tract comes to be allotted it is found that there is not twelve and a half million acres of first-class land in the company will be allowed to take another choice elsewhere.

Anything was needed to show that it is the full intention of the syndicate to gobble the whole of this North-West and that it is not the desire or within the power of the Canadian government to prevent them nothing is needed now. The bargain can be altered in its most essential particular merely at the desire of the company. The charter expressly stated that the road should go through the Yellowhead pass; it was changed to allow of it going by the Kicking Horse. The land grant was to be taken in a forty-eight mile belt along the main line and its branches. The greater part of it is being taken far away from either the main line or branches but will form the company desire. One million dollars in bonds was to be deposited with the government as security for the completion of the contract. Credit Valley bonds have been substituted for those of the C.P.R. and apparently there is nothing to prevent those of the Southern Confederacy being substituted for them. And who shall say that if at any time in the future the company fail either through accident or design to complete any portion of their contract that the government will not, as in the past, grant them what further concessions they may need or demand? The argument now is that the fate of the country is bound up with that of the syndicate and that ruin to the syndicate means ruin to the country. This is not the case, but if the argument can be used with effect for a few years the end will be gained, for by that time the syndicate will have the North-West securely within its grasp, instead of being weak and poor, it will be rich and powerful, and its cry will be changed from "for pity's sake" to "stand and deliver."

The proclamation defining the boundaries of the electoral district of Edmonton has arrived and been duly posted up, but contrary to expectation there is as yet no news of the writs of election. It has been the general impression that the council would sit during May and that the election for this district would come off in time to allow Edmonton to be represented at the session. This is impossible now. It will be nearly three weeks before the writs can possibly arrive and after that interval at least three weeks must intervene before the election can come off. This would throw the election at least as late as the 15th or 20th of May and would effectively bar the representation of Edmonton in the council for another year, supposing the session to be held in May. In that case the election might as well be postponed until winter when people would have more leisure. It is quite possible, however, that the council will not sit in May. There is a rumor that the elections will take place in June, and if this is the case it will no doubt be more satisfactory to all parties here as seeding will then be over and haying will not be begun. The delay in issuing the writs may or may not be intentional and it intentional may be with a good or bad intent. In any case Mr. Denehy is a gentleman who is none the worse of watching. Now that it is comparatively certain that an election is to be held within a couple of months at most it will be well for the electors to use as much of the intervening time as they can conveniently spare in deciding who their candidate is to be and how they are going to elect him, keeping a bright

lookout that no snake or turn is made that will constitute an unworthy resident or an outside carpet bagger the accredited representative of Edmonton. This sort of representation has been the curse of Manitoba. Let us see to it that we use Manitoba's experience as a warning not as an example.

\*\*\*

The Hamilton Spectator has a paragraph under date of March 6th, as follows: "The rumour which was telegraphed from Montreal last night that the syndicate had abandoned the Kicking Horse pass as impracticable is contradicted from Montreal, presumably by the authority of the company." If the rumor were really without foundation there is little doubt that it would have been contradicted immediately on the authority of the C.P.R. Co. Such a denial as the above is no denial at all, but rather an admission that the rumor is correct. It may be worth remarking that the paper up to date of March 8, have no account of any contract or contracts being let by the syndicate for work on the line west of Medicine Hat towards Calgary. Of course it is all right. The all-powerful syndicate said they would have the line to Calgary in the fall of '83 and of course they will, but in view of late and startling developments every one would be more confident if the contracts were let.

\*\*\*

The Winnipeg Times says: "The contention of free traders that because free trade benefited Great Britain, it must therefore be the best policy for the rest of the world is an exceedingly singular argument." And yet one of the principal arguments of Canadian protectionists was that because protection had benefited the States therefore it would benefit Canada. What is argument in the one case is folly in the other, according to the Times. The Times continues: "Every civilized nation on the globe rejects it, and nothing but a sublimed belief in our own invincibility could lead sensible persons in England to put it forward." It is a noticeable fact that free-trade England is the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and English people may be excused for believing a doctrine infallible the practice of which has placed the country in that position.

\*\*\*

It is rumored in Ottawa that Mr. Livingstone of the St. John N.B. is in that city with the object of pressing his claims for the governorship of Alberta. As Mr. Livingstone is a newspaper man no doubt he possesses all the qualities necessary in a first class governor. The rumor does not state what Mr. Livingstone's claims are, but it is to be hoped that they are better than those of Dewdney to the government of the territories. This province is in no suffering for a governor of any kind just yet, however.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, One, manure-hands, reapers, mowers, twine-binding harvesters, etc., etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the middle of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

#### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

##### FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company owns 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

Pull information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRADGES,  
Land Commissioner.

BROWN & CURRY,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

#### LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

#### WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,  
As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

#### SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

#### NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

#### SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices—Men's double-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies and Children's Overshoes.

#### A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

#### DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

#### AT BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road.

#### OLD EXPLORATIONS.

Since float gold was first discovered in the Saskatchewan the desire to find out whence it came has been strong. That it is not native in the gravel bars or in the clay banks of the river is well known. It is always allied with quartz in its native state and generally where fine gold is found the location of the quartz iron whence it came can be judged by the course of the streams or the formation of the country. At any rate it does not often remain a mystery for long. Generally as the quartz is approached the gold becomes more plentiful and this is one way by which the quartz is found.

At first it was very reasonably supposed that the quartz from which the fine gold came was situated in the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the river, and that all that was necessary was to follow the river to its source, when coarse gold and quartz would be found and probably in great quantities. Owing to the difficulty of travelling through the country around the sources of the river very few explorations have been made and many parties still hold to the idea that gold will yet be discovered there. True, very little gold is found more than sixty miles above Edmonton but their theory is that the current in the upper part of the river is so swift that all the gold is washed down to this part where the slower current allows it to be deposited on the bars.

The following is an account of probably the most thorough exploration of that region that was ever made, given by Mr. C. Stevens of the miner's flat, who was one of the exploring party, and although it is of no direct value, as it does not show where the gold is, it is of considerable indirect value as it shows pretty conclusively where it is not and therefore leaves a lesser district of country to be searched through.

A party of four, C. Stevens, C. Clarke, S. Hume, and G. Emerson left Edmonton for the Mountain fort, 150 miles up the Saskatchewan, with carts, in the early part of June, 1870. The trail went by the south side of the river all the way to a point opposite the fort, which was on the north side of the river. The party crossed there and abandoned their carts, packing their damage on their horses' backs. The river comes from the west and the party followed it up on its north side, towards the west, prospecting as they went, but finding nothing. About fifty miles upstream they came to a large creek called Pipestone. This they prospected thoroughly from its mouth to its head in the foot hills of the mountains, but found nothing, neither gold nor any trace or sign of it. From the mouth of the Pipestone they travelled still south-west about ten miles and came to the mouth of another large stream, which they called Sheep creek. The banks of the creek at its mouth were fully five hundred feet high. They prospected up this creek a short distance but still found nothing. They then returned to the mouth of the creek and took their old trail back to the Mountain fort, arriving there when the snow was on the ground.

The whole of the country through which they travelled was similar in character, being very broken. The surface was a succession of small, high round hills with muskegs between. The greater part of the country was covered with small spruce from six to eighteen inches in thickness and very full of limbs, they saw very little good timber and lost a great deal of time chopping their way through windfalls. The soil seemed to be a sandy or gravelly wash and the vegetation was not as rank as in the vicinity of Edmonton. The bars on the river were composed in many cases almost altogether of ironstone boulders and layers of these showed in the cut banks of the streams, but no ledges were visible. Coal seams were noticed also in the cut banks very similar in every way to those of Edmonton, but no close examination was made of them. No quartz, slate, float rock or any sign of native gold was visible anywhere. The foot hills at the head of the Pipestone creek consisted principally of a hard brown rock which was not supposed to be mineral bearing. There was also a considerable amount of white rock visible which might have been limestone but the party were all gold miners, and only gold miners, knew very little about any other mineral or metal, and were looking only for that so, that there might easily have been many valuable minerals or metals existing there which escaped their notice, although if there was gold they would almost certainly have found it.

Although unsuccessful the party was not discouraged and remained all winter at the Mountain fort so as to be ready to start again early in the following spring and make a longer tour. The party this time consisted of Stevens, Clarke and Emerson, with Ben Elm instead of Hume, and they started with pack horses early in spring before the snow was off the ground. They took their old trail up the Saskatchewan to the Pipestone, and then up the Pipestone on its north side nearly to its head. There a small creek came into it from the north and this they followed up to its source in a large muskeg. They crossed the muskeg and found a small creek flowing out of it towards the north. This they followed down until it emptied into a

large stream which they called the South fork of the North fork of the Saskatchewan. They followed this stream down all the way to its junction with the North fork. They then crossed the North fork and followed it up on its north side for about a week's travel when they left it, and struck north to a small stream called the Pembina which flowed in a north-easterly direction. They followed this stream up nearly to its source, then left it and travelled south until they came to the North fork again, which they followed to the foot of the main range of the mountains and for a day's travel inside the range. Even at the mountains the stream was very large being nearly as wide as the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. The mountains at this place were of barren brown rock—barren of gold as well as of trees and soil. There was no gravel and no sign of gold. Up to this time the party had been travelling on and through snow and had suffered terrible hardships. They came down the river on its north side three days' travel, then crossed, and travelled south until they reached the head of the South fork in the foot hills of the mountains. By this time the whole party were sick, and they lay in camp for several weeks. At last Clarke died and was buried. The rest of the party cached what provisions and tools they had to spare, as they were too weak to travel with loads, and started on horseback for the Mountain fort. They followed the South fork down to the point at which they had struck it first on their journey out, then crossed and took their old trail back to the fort. After remaining at the fort until they had recovered health, Stevens and Emerson went back to the cache and brought out the stuff that had been left there. They then came back to Edmonton. The country travelled through for the whole season was almost precisely similar to that which had been traversed the season before—all hills and muskeg, the timber of little value and no prairie of any account. The principal rock was the same brown variety noticed at the head of Pipestone creek, the soil the same wash of sand and gravel, the same layers of coal and ironstone and the same absence of all traces of gold throughout.

Wherever the gold comes from, it may be taken for granted that it does not come from the mountains at the head of the North fork for had there been any sign of it in all that country it could not have escaped the eyes of these practical miners.

#### FROM THE DELEGATES.

Rev. H. Leduc writes as follows from St. Boniface, under date of March 1st:

Mr. Maloney and I leave St. Boniface this morning at 7:30 o'clock for Ottawa. We remained nearly a week at Winnipeg, the whole of that time being employed in gathering such information, and making such preparations as were deemed necessary to render the success of our undertaking more easy. His Grace Archbishop Tache has taken the most lively interest in our cause. Following his advice we had an exact map of the colony of St. Albert drawn by a surveyor, shewing the outlines of the survey we desire to obtain, all the lines running parallel with those of the mission and continuing two miles back from the river. This arrangement may cause some slight changes to be made regarding some of the actual fences, but this inconvenience will be amply made up for by the two miles depth which everybody here tells us we have a right to obtain from the government.

It is probable that Archbishop Tache will accompany bishop Grandin to St. Albert on his return this summer. His lordship bishop Grandin has the full sympathy and good will of all parties in Ottawa.

All the newspapers support us in our request for a land office at Edmonton or Ft. Saskatchewan, but the most probable place is Edmonton.

The Winnipeg Times walks into the Temperance Colonization society in good style, and says it "would like Mr. Livingstone and his reverend directors to publish a sworn statement giving the number of settlers who have gone in upon the land since the company took possession a year ago." The fact is not a solitary immigrant has been tempted by Mr. Livingstone's tract and no settler in his senses will ever buy from Mr. Livingstone or any other middle man while government, syndicate or Hudson's Bay lands are in the market."

The Northwest coal and navigation company have a large number of men at work setting the keel of a steamboat at their coal landing on Belly river, about 30 miles south-east of Ft. MacLeod and more boat builders are arriving by every mail from Benton. There will be two steamboats, and they will go down to Medicine Hat in the early spring ballasted with coal and receive their machinery there. The will run between Medicine Hat and Fort MacLeod while navigation is practicable.

The Grange Trust Co. apply for incorporation as they desire to extend their loan business to Manitoba and the North-West territories. The principal place of business will be Owen Sound; capital, two millions. The company will do a general loan business.

Herald, March 17: New instruments for the meteorological station have arrived. J. Pritchard reports for trade brisk at Saddle lake. Harry Nash dislocated his ankle on the 4th inst. Three barrels of coal oil arrived from Duck lake recently. Shipments of goods from the east will be sent to Leopold, at the C.P.R. crossing of the South branch and thence floated down stream; a gang of men has been sent from Winnipeg to the end of the track to build the necessary boats. There is a brisk demand from Prince Albert for seed grain of all kinds. Skating parties are common. Ellis' survey party will outline on the 11th base line. H. Parker killed a large wolf with buckshot while it was chasing some colts. Work oxen have lately been sold at \$180 to \$200 a yoke. Mr. Clarke, M.C. for Lorne will not offer himself for re-election. A trade route is to be laid out between Battleford and Swift Current first thing in the spring. Poles are being taken out for the Prince Albert spur telegraph line. Large quantities of flour are arriving for the I.D. and others from Prince Albert. Hay \$13 a ton. Carts came into use again on the 14th. Wm. McDonald of McDonald & Bros., merchants, Winnipeg, has gone to Calgary to open a branch establishment. The new store for A. Macdonald & Co., on the town site between the rivers has been completed and handed over by Latimer, Gillis & Co., the building stands on the corner of Main street and Saskatchewan avenue, is 24x36 feet, two stories high, of log frame, plastered inside, having a glass front, panelled counters, etc. The upper flat will be used as offices. Under the building is a cellar 18x30, six feet in depth.

Regina Leader, March 1: Ever since W. B. Scarth was here the hammer has been heard incessantly. The Methodists have decided to build a church 40x70 feet. The Canada North-West land company have opened an office on Broad street and are doing a good business selling no lots except on building conditions. A school has been started in town, Miss Laidlaw, teacher. J. J. Campbell's building 25x60 two stories high is progressing, also Mr. Harmon's 16x28; Benson, barrister, and Roberts, jeweller, will also build shortly. Moulton & Hewson will build an hotel 50x100 in the spring. Every lot on Broad street is taken on building conditions. W. Odger was recently fined \$200 by the police for whiskey peddling. The Wascana cricket club is to be formed. A billiard hall is being erected near the barracks. Moose Jaw, Troy, Fort Qu'Appelle, Broadview, Moosomin and Fort Ellice are all going ahead. P. Boneau advertises 20 tons of fresh buffalo meat for sale. Advertisements appear in the Leader of 1 private and 2 chartered banks, 2 billiard halls, 2 boarding houses, three hotels, three hardware stores, three commission merchants, one tailor shop, one feed store, one carriage shop, three painters, one furniture store, one jeweller, one butcher shop, three land companies, nine general stores, one restaurant, five builders, one feed stable, six lumber yards, one Mexican saddle factory, nine barristers, two doctors, one druggist, three civil engineers, an auctioneer, two bakers, one barber, one harness and outfitting store, two agricultural implements.

A Victoria, B.C., dispatch says:—A prospector just from Kootenay district brings specimens of lead and silver ore of a marvellous richness, and nearly pure. He says the mines are of a vast extent. It is estimated that in one location there are two hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore in sight, and the value of the mines at present discovered is fifty millions. The glories of Leadville pale before this prospector's report. He tells of great veins of pure copper visible on the hill sides. These mines are within sixty miles of the route selected by the Canadian Pacific railway via the Kicking Horse pass.

#### CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—M. D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints. Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. D. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7:30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on April 29th.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JAS. M. WRIGHT, Auctioneer. Sales in any part of the district conducted in a professional and business-like manner.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. MCKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STEFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

#### BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co.'s galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLhurst, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN desires to announce to his patrons and the public generally that, having gone to Winnipeg to purchase a more complete outfit of cabinet making machinery, his shop will be closed until his return in April next, when he will be able to execute orders for furniture as before.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

#### HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Very little grain changing hands. Wheat \$2 to \$2.25 for grinding and \$2 for seed. Barley \$1 for feed and grinding, and \$1.25 for seed. Oats \$2.50 for seed. Potatoes 7c. Wheat flour \$2.90 and \$3 according to quality. Baking powder 10c per lbs. Bran 3c, and about 3c, chopped feed 1c.

There is not much building going on yet, and the demand for labor is not very brisk. Wages are still high. Carpenters get \$4.50 per day and \$1.50 per hour. Painters \$1.50 per day, fine rat and heavy rat being brought in but the quantity is not great. On the whole the fur trade may be set down as a partial failure this season.

Plenty of bacon, sugar, coal oil and other articles are available at present and will be opened out to-day.

First class lumber \$35 per M. second class \$20 per M. There is no clear lumber manufactured here.ingles \$5 per M.

A few sales of houses are being made but the real estate business is down dull.

Cash is scarce and spring collections are not very satisfactory.

Brick \$2.25 per M. lime \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Beef 20c and 25c a pound this week.

Trade very dull.

#### CANADA WEST.

St. Boniface is to have a fire engine.

The C.P.R.C. are shipping ice to Regina. Rich gold discoveries are reported from Alaska.

Pon Moody harbour was frozen over at last account.

A lot \$62500, in Victoria, B.C., was recently sold for \$2000.

Pon Moody real estate is changing hands at speculative figures.

A concert hall 100x60 feet, two stories high, is to be erected in Winnipeg.

A lot on Rosser Avenue, Brandon, was recently sold.

The new British Columbia ministry have been returned by acclamation.

Bird and mutton are likely to be dear in the Victoria market this spring.

Thermometer 38 below at Clinton and Soda creek, B.C., on the 16th of February.

The North West navigation company propose to navigate the Assinobine to Ft. Peck.

The value of the salmon smoked and canning on Fraser and Burrard Inlet, B.C., last year, amounted to \$1,055,300.

G.W. Ross, who was granted \$2,000 damages against the C.P.R.C., for malicious prosecution, was not suited a hearing of the case.

Four \$12 per cent, and beef tea 1 pound in Poncaing, B.C. Thermometer 10 below on 23rd January. The district is almost populated.

Winnipeg debentures to the amount of \$225,000 were issued by Marton, Ross & Co. at London, England. The average price is 100, and the loan is repayable in April.

A 25 inch seam of bituminous coal has been struck at coal harbor Quatino sound, Queen Charlotte's island, B.C. It coke perfectly. Tinner teams are expected to be struck down.

Hov. John Ferries has resigned his spiritual charge at Brandon, and will act as immigrant guide. He will have agents at different points throughout western Manitoba and eastern Assinobine.

The new C.P.R. depot in Winnipeg at the corner of Main and Portage Douglas Avenue, is 323 feet in length, by 55 feet wide, built of brick and two and a half stories high. It will cost \$100,000.

Toronto, Westmorland & Northwestern railway company want their name changed to the N.W. Railway of Canada. They intend to have the line in running order as far as Minnedosa by July 1st.

The Saskatchewan Herald says that Regina has applied to the Canadian Parliament for incorporation as a town, and asks for a general election. The municipalities in the North-West may be soon incorporated by a simple and expeditious procedure.

Two Canadians recently assassinated a foreman on the railway works near Maple ridge in British Columbia. They were arrested, but the public opinion compelled the magistrate to release them. The subsequent capture of Indians and finding of a simple and expedited procedure.

Another steamer lately sold for \$4,800, block 13, 43 and 44 St. Jean's, for \$500, also Forges 115 in the Campbell estate lot 100. Lot 100, 1st fl., 40' front, Good street, Forges 115 with buildings. The road was withdrawn at \$2,000, the offer not being considered satisfactory, though the owners afterward decided to accept it.

The competition of the G.T.R. has already begun. The C.P.R. now knows several freight trains from Montreal to Winnipeg in four days less time than the G.T.R. changes only the rates endorsed on the bills of lading. Formerly the rates on the bills of lading had no control over those charged on the arrival of the freight at Winnipeg.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

A great many business failures are reported in eastern Canada.

Molson's bank is after the Globe works, of London, Ont., for \$137,000.

The officers of the salvation army have been expelled from Switzerland.

Some Louisiana assassins soaked the clothing of their victim in kerosene oil and set it afire.

Strawberries are in the Chicago market at \$1.25 per quart. Ripe tomatoes are 30 cents a quart.

Navigation has been re-opened on the Fraser river, B.C., the recent warm rains having broken the ice.

Gov. Governor Dewdney has given a prize of \$200 to the Newfoundland deer at the coming show in Ottawa.

All the indications point to a union of interest between the N.P. & C.P.R. companies, if not Vandalit and the C.P.R.

A branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has been surveyed to Pembina and will be called the Pembina, Manitoba and Dakota.

At Moscow preparations for the coronation of the Czar are proceeding upon a fabulous scale of magnificence. Eleven miles of tables are being constructed for the banquet on the plain.

A journal has been recently started in Minneapolis called "The Canadian American" to supply Canadian news to the Canadians of Minnesota and Dakota. What about the C.P.R.?

The Mahon private bank, of London, Ont., has failed for upwards of half a million. The failure is causing considerable distress and alarm. James and John Mahon, of the banking firm, have been arrested.

The winter elections came off on the 27th of February, according to results for Muskox and Algoma. On the first constituency in which elections were held 48 returned independent supporters, 36 opposition, and 2 independent members.

A lottery held in London, Ont., has raised a very large sum of money. A large number of summits have been served in Toronto on persons winning tickets, and also on prize winners. The Mal is to be prosecuted for publishing the advertisement.

It is stated that the British government is to issue documents connecting with the Land League which will give a right to withdraw the funds of the League were abundance of money is forthcoming for the defense of the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders.

A heavy gale, accompanied by snow, was blowing on the Nova Scotia coast on the night of March 6th and morning of the 7th. It was supposed to be Wiggins storm, ahead of the heaviest storm of the season, five feet of snow having fallen. Wiggins said there was more to come.

A charter is being asked from the U.S. congress for the Puget sound and Canadian railway, to run from some point on Puget sound to the boundary. The company will attempt to get a charter from the British Columbia legislature before the construction of the line north of the boundary to connect with the C.P.R.

An insect pest called the snow flea, and coming from Siberia, has appeared in New York, Boston and Montreal. The insects are white in color and larger than the ordinary flea. They breed rapidly in dry weather and appear in great quantities after heavy snow storms. The bite is painful but non-infectious. They are a great pest in eastern Siberia.

St. Paul fur market, March 5: Mink, 60c to 75c, marten \$1 to \$2, otter \$8 to \$8, beaver \$1.50 to \$2 per lb., fisher \$8 to \$8, cross fox \$2.50 to \$4, silver grey fox \$10 to \$40, red fox \$1.50 to \$1.60, kit fox 40c, wolverine \$30, timber wolf \$1.50 to \$2.50, prairie wolf \$50 to \$100, skunk \$1 to \$2, muskrat, tall, sc., winter 10c, kite, 6c, badger 75c, black bear \$10, black cub \$4 to \$8, brown \$7 to \$8, brown bear cub \$3 to \$4, grizzly bear \$10, grizzly cub \$3 to \$8. Beads 8d, hair and little skins.

The mail brings terrible accounts of the floods in the Ohio river valley which took place in February. For 150 miles below Lawrenceburg the valley was flooded for a width of three or four miles. All the numerous towns along its banks were flooded, and many of them almost entirely destroyed, with the loss of thousands of lives.

The houses, barns, fences and stacks of the farmers were swept away. From Lawrenceburg to New Madrid, 150 miles, the loss is estimated at \$10,000,000. There are heavy losses along the whole course of the river.

The flood had begun to subside on the 24th of February, and measures were being taken to supply the thousands left destitute and homeless. Food with the necessities of life. At the same time, the water was rising again and was expected to flood the country on the west side from New Madrid, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas, a distance of 225 miles. The flood was 40 miles in width. The same districts were flooded last year causing immense loss which is expected to be fully as great this year.

New York fur market, March 3: Black bear \$1.50 to \$2, marten \$1.50 to \$10, beaver \$8 to \$11, silver fox \$20 to \$40, cross fox \$4 to \$30, timber wolf \$3 to \$40, prairie wolf \$1 to \$20, wolverine \$3 to \$8, lynx \$1.25 to \$4, badger \$1 to \$1, skunk \$1.10 to \$2.50, mink \$1 to \$1.25, fox \$1.25 to \$4, winter 10c, spring 20c to 25c. These quotations are for prime North Western furs.

Montreal fur market, Feb. 14: There are very few furs coming in the market, owing to an unsettled state on account of the unsatisfactory representation of the furs. The tallow and traders are therefore seem unwilling to sell, but prefer to await the result of sales, which take place in London early in March. It is believed that foxes Martin will be considerably heavier and more expensive than last year. Beaver and mink were sold at 10c a pound at a decline of 15 per cent, for the latter while the first were steady at last year's prices.

Twenty-one persons have been committed for trial for complicity in the murder of Lord C. Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin. The trial has been adjourned until the 1st of April. The murderer has been identified by 41-year-old Carey, one of the accused, who turned queen's evidence. They are under arrest, and McCarthys, Brady, Kelly, Delaney and McGeown are also under arrest. The immediate director of James Curley, also under arrest, Curley testified to the existence of an inner circle of Fenians called the Irish Invincibles numbering fifty men, who were engaged to murder any persons whom their leaders directed. The Fenians were a part of an organization of 250 members distributed throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The Dublin branch was presided over by a committee of four, of which Mr. O'Brien was chairman, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Muller, all under arrest. McCarthy was at one time chairman, but he was succeeded by a person whom they did not know, except by the name of Number One, and he was succeeded by another, Mr. Cavanagh and Burke. Attacks had been made previously to kill Earl Cowper, jrd lieutenant, and Mr. Forster, but they had failed. The Invincibles drew money from the Fenian cause and were supplied with arms by Frank Byrne, alias Muller, his released. Byrne himself is in France. It is publicly known who Number One is, but the crown does not yet order the identification of the persons to be tried in March before a commission of three judges. Carey, the informer, is a city councilor, and it is said was compelled to inform by his wife threatening to leave him if he did not say something of the intention to murder Lord F. Cavendish; he thought that Mr. Burke was the only one to be murdered.

\*\*\*\*\*

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 6th, 1883. Reprinted for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	MAX.	MIN.
Saturday,	50	4
Sunday,	55	5
Monday,	57	9
Tuesday,	41	12
Wednesday,	46	14
Thursday,	51	22
Friday,	54	33
Barometer rising, 27.533.		

#### MARSHES.

Cassoway—Arrived on the 6th March at the Methodist parsonage, Pendleton, by the Rev. Thomas Lawson. Mr. Charles Carson, Indian train instructor at Saddle lake, Alberta, to Miss Maria Armstrong, Pendleton, Manitoba.

The Inland press with a number of others who intend to locate at Edmonton left Brandon the same afternoon via Qu'Appelle for their destined homes.

#### MICHAEL & CHAMBERLAIN,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT NASHATCHEWAN, WILL keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's off store, east of the fort.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUCÉ KELLY,  
MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.  
Repairing promptly executed.

LUCÉ KELLY.

#### TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

#### F. FRASER TIMES,

Of Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Having just erected a

#### LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK.

Is now prepared to supply the trade with Flours, Bacon, Ham, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

#### THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

#### BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under butt out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,  
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

#### REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & McGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & MCLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDougall & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

#### DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE.

And a large assortment of

#### HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

#### CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

#### BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

#### GIVE US AN EARLY CALL.

Inspect and judge for yourselves if we have not the

#### BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.